The chief topic of conversation this week has been the sudden and unac-countable changes in certain business places, and the colleage of the Chicago grain speculators' expectations. Vari-ous reasons are assigned for the business changes, and different pe ple be-lieve different stories. Some of the tales are scarcely to be credited, and it is aid that persons of whom they are being to'd threaten to make the goss pers prove the ressertions. It they will su coed, and not find themselves in the predicament a certain politician is said to have once found Returning home one night nsked what the matter was. geomedrel Jones called me a har be the whole meeting," he replied. "Hat that hadn't ought to amoy you," she sid, "for he couldn't prove it." "There's the trouble," round the husband, "for he did prove it." The rev elation that has come with the closing up of the grain swindling terms is rather startling to people who little pressed how the mania for speculation had pervaded our community. Formonths the thing has been going on, and during that time scores, age handleds, of men and women, girls and boys have been drawn into the seductive coster and invested little all, thinking to / ecome wealthy. The history of the matter is but a repltition of the old, old story of swindlers and swindled. A few months ago several persons received circulars from Chicago parties rel, tive to grain specie lations, purporting to show the enor-mous profits made by shrewd pur has-ers, explaining the "nod scheme," and offering the recipient \$1 on every \$10 forwarded from other parties. Most of these people threw the constant into the fire, knowing that the scheme was a swintle, and only it to be classed with thenp totteri s. But there or four took it up and we see the result to-day in an aggregate less of several thousand del These "agents" or "fined s," took at first a few shaces and induced their friends to do the same, on the Chicago men's promise of twenty five per cent disidends every three months, and also smaller occasional dividends. This premise was, of course, kept for a time and the showing of the divide d checks and prolitable balance—sheets set lots of people fair y wild to get into it. Men and women who had \$50, \$100 or \$500. saved by years of hard work, made haste to invest. I be man who put in a few hundred dollars, after getting his first dividend check, announced that he had given up working and was going to live on the profits of his investment. Not Law's historical Mississipp and West India colonization scheme, nearly two centuries ago, than were those of our and there are many people even to da could get their mone. back and more and yet an attack upon it verity or with it before the scheme went up. A donit of the absolute correctness of its experience serves to keep them from method of getting before the world so such things in future the lesson has not less on the not been too dearly pa d for. been too dearly pa d for. But the blame of the state of affair

lies not wholly with those dopes of this cago swindlers. Rather it falls on the men of wealth and standing in the community who have for years made speculative stocks a considerable course of profit—or loss. They were able to put up large margins in the New York markets and frequently make quite stake, which they were not slow to tell o', but seldom let anothing be known of their losses. Not many months ago one spec shior told your correspondent that he held 80,000,000 worth of various kinds of stocks on margins, but he are parently has had good cause since to regret his incomment. Even the local mining enterprise aided in testering the speculative fever, although that has been conducted honestly and economic leadly, and as yet has produced only an as essment instead of hoped for dividends. This week's collapse will probably prove a waining that is likely to be headed for a long time to come against intrusting money to unknown firms who have no business rating and promise enormous prolits.—Wes pela (Mass.) Cor. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Sympathy.

One of the principal charms of wom en lies in their quick sympathy. They are pre-eminently grifted with that rapid unpre-alonability that puts them en rapport with their surroundings. Many thus endowed, however, lack the sus-tained force that gives cohesion to character. The influences withdrawn that called forth the emotion, the purpose borne with it begins to flag. These im-pulsive sympathizers rejoice with the happy and mourn with the sad; they give smile for smile and tear for tear; but the moment you leave them they forget you, and the object of your joy or of your pain is as nothing to them. For the time being they are entirely sincere; hypoerisy or affectation has not entered into the tokens of feeling they have shown; they have simply been compelled by the impression of the moment. This kind of sympathy answers better to the definition of the modern philosopher than that which inspired the injunction of the wise man, "Sorrow is better than laughter, for by the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better."

Speech and Size.

The Power of Speech .- A man who cannot use his eyes should use his

Man's darkened soul can call for light when it cannot strike a light.

The spiritually blind man can utter a loud and exceedingly-bitter cry that shall pierce heaven and enter into the ear and heart of God.

Size,—Bigness is not greatness; and yet smallness is in itself no blessing. though it may be the occasion of a man's winning one. Happily for little men the giants have

m any great wit.

pleasant to see every on It is not about you a bigger person than yourself. Yet this is a sight mary do see who arnot dwarfs in stature

In London 58,460 women are em ployed as milliners and dressmakers, 26,375 as shirt-makers and seamstresses 14,780 as failoresses, 10,724 as machinists, 5,272 as book-binders, 4,699 as boot makers, 4,360 as artificial florists, 3,719 as boxmakers, 2,852 as uphelsteresses not to mention a large number in various other industries.

Weather-Prophets.

The failure of Wiggins is calculated to undermine popular confidence in prophets of all sorts, but particularly weather prophets. To be sure Wiggins has risen to explain; but the explanancreases the popular disappointment is it heaps failure upon failure. Thin is the storm was, the explanation is binner. After Wiggins had failed, it was a little cruel to interview him, but Wiggins was ready with his reasons He said. "The astronomical day begins at noon on the meridian of London and I overlooked this not, so that the side of the earth presented to the placetary face was the opposite to that which I gave. I did not notice my mistake unto this evening, so the storm folian the limited instead of the Atlantic." ser ous mistake in the calculations of

It will strike the unscientific and unoreindieed reader that it was a very ain in who was astronomer, astrologer and meteorologist combined to get the wrong side of one planet turned toward the son when making predictions of an earth-shaking storm. Vennor fell into obscurity for smaller mistakes than that, and it is safe to say we shall no hear no more of Wiggins. The Canadian peoplet will sink farther out of eight than the St. Louis one, indeed, and d servedly, for a man who can't tell whether he is on his feet or his head when he is making predictions and get the whole world wrong end to is not to be trusted with the weather

In the Wigginst prophecy, however, there is a wheel within a wheel It now appears that Wiggins is about to spring an almanne upon the public, and his predictions for February 2 and the one yet to be fulfilled in March are only adverti-ements for the almanac-It is one of the strange phases of the homan mind, perhaps we should say that it takes to almanass, although almanues from time immemorial been gay deceivers. Not one of then could ever be trusted from Zadbiel's lown to Josh Billings. The only one that ever told the exact truth was that immortali ed by Washington Irving in the "Sketch Book," which had "Aboutth s-time-expect-wet-weather," or some thing of that sort, stretched clear down the page from the first to the last day month. And yet, knowing it absolute falsity, the human mind craves the almanas. No house is without it It is daily consulted, and, though it may guess wron a ninety-nine times in a hun-dred, the hundredth guess is ha led with as jubilant acclamation as the one sinner in a hundred. No amount of failure undermines the popular faith in the almanae. The old reverence for the astrologer and the prophet still survives when the predictions are put upon record in the almanae. When Mother Shipton's direful vaticination was printed it was universally behaved. over-credulous grain speculators. But they had a similar cuding. Not the least surprising feature is that quite a number of men were bitten who have had the credit heretofore of baving awe that inspires the Arican as he ap their eye teeth cut." These excuse proaches his fetish. No per on in New themselves by saving they knew the England ever knew who was the real thing was a fraud but thought they author of the old Farmers' Almanae. awe that inspires the Airlean as he apwith it before the scheme were up.

Lusiness man who put in \$5.00 makes
no benes of frankly saving he has lest
day, would rase as great a storn of indignation in that section as would an
dignation in that section as would an every dollar of it. One of the worst features of the matter is that even whost pupils were induced to thus early in their lives beging ambling. Led by one of their associates several high host boys invested from \$10 to \$10.0 c.c., and have lost nearly all of it. If this experience serves to keep them from

> ever since he heard that another pub lisher took it and has paid J. B. 825,000 in copyrights. Eugitice prophecies for weather prophets have been irretrievably injure by Wiggins. Though he has implored both the Dominion and the American Governments not to allow any vessely to go out on the date of his March storm they will go all the same. But the weather-prophets may set live in their almanaes. Frem General Have would be considered a more reliable i Even General Haser he cal ulated his are s of low therappen eter and barometer for a year to comand p inted them in an almonac, and be certainly would be spaced from the searching criticisms which have made upon his management of the sog unl ervice - thenge Tribute.

62 0 for his almanae has kieled him e

The Oldest Free In Hartford,

The o'dest tree in Hartford since the fall of the Charles tak as located a few feel south of the warehouse formers, occupied by M. W. Chapin, at the foot of Perry street. It is a sycamore, or buttonball and is known in the books as Illitarias occidenta's, and by the English is called plane tree. It is eight feet in diameter at the ground, and guts twenty-two feet five feet from its ise. When the first explorer came up the Connection: River it stood on the high ground on the river bank, and has been a familiar feature of that locality ever since.

Its trunk is hollow, being a shell, just as it was when the writer of this paragraph first saw it, over fifty years since. Its main limbs and branches were as sound and thri ty last season as they ever were. This grand old tree, that it has taken three or four hundred years to produce, and the last of the old frees that antedate the history of our settlement, has had reveral narrow escapes of late. Last year the boys, in imitat on of other boys that set fire to the old Charter Oak before its fall, built a boniire inside of it which would have been its end, but, by the timely arrival of a fire engine, it was saved. A few days since David Connor, a resident of that neighborhood, got permission from President I abcock. of the Valley Raliroad, which company owns the land on which it stands, to cut it down for fire wood. David had s toexceed in cutting off a part of the main branches when the attention of Mr. Babco k was called to the fact of its historical importance as the oldest tree in Hariford, and he countermanded the order, and David will remove what he has cut down and give the o'd tree one more chance. "Noodman, spare that tree!"-Hariford (Conn.) Times.

-Plans for shoes recently constructed for a Southern colored preacher are now in the possession of Mr. Everett H. Dunbar, of Lynn. The shoes were made in Boston, and the different measurements are as follows: Toe, 16 inches; ball, 19 1-2 inches; waist, 18 inches; instep, 20 1-2 inches; heel, 28 inches. This is the largest pair of shoes ever heard of by any Lynn shoe manufacturer, and the name of the party who will wear them is Rev. J. M. Farnham of Charlotte, N. C. He weighs 410 pounds. Mr. Dunbar, who is a gents custom shoe manufacturer, has figured out the size of Mr. Farnham's shoes, and finds, it to be thirty-three. Roston grements are as follows: Toe, 16 inches; finds it to be thirty-three. - Boston

"The Prodigal Son."

Now, there was a man who had two And the younger of them said to his

father, "father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me."

And he divided unto him his living. and the younger son purchased himself an oil-cloth grip-sack and got him out of

that country.

And it came to pass that he journeyed

even unto Buckskin and the country that lieth over against Leadville. And when he was come nigh unto the gates of the city, he heard music and

And he got him into that place. when he arese and went his way, a hireling at the gates smote upon him with a slung-shot of great potency, and

the younger son wist not how it was.

Now in the second watch of the night
he arose and was abone, and the pieces of gold and silver were gone.

And it was so.

And he arese and sat down and rent
is clothes and threw asies and dust pon himself.

And he went and joined himself outs a citizen of that country, and he sent blin lown into a prospect shall for to dig.

And he had never before day, Wherefore when 1s just upon his hands and lay hold of the long-handled shovel, wherewith they are wont to shovel, he struck his elbow upon the wall of the shaft wherein he stood, and he ponred the earth and the broken rocks gainst the back of his neck,

And he waxed exceeding wroth.

And he tried even yet again, and be iold! the handle of his shovel became angled between his legs, and he filled its ear nigh full of decomposed slate, and the perphyry which is in that region

And he wist not why it was so. Now, after many days the shovelers with their shovels, and the pickers with their picks, and the blasters with their blasts, and the hoisters with their hoists, unded themselves together, and each mid to his fellow:
Go to! Let us strike. And they stroke

And they that strake were as the sands of the sex for multitude, and they were terrible as an army with banners,

And they blew upon the ram' horn and the cornet, and sacbut, and the flute,

and the bass drum.

Now it came to pass that the younger son joined not with them which did trike, neither went he out to his work or on the highway, lest at any time they that did strike should fall upon him and flatten him out, and send him even unto has home packed in ice, which is even after the fashion of that people.

And he began to be in want. And he went and joined himself unto a citizen of that country; and he sent him into the bunch room to find tourists. up with the adamentine cookies and the indestructible present valcanized sandiches which the tourists did eat.

And no man gave unto him.

And when he came to himself he said How many bired servants hath my father on the farm with bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hanger?
And he resigned his position in the hinch besiness and arese and went into his father.

But when he was a great way off he elegraphed to his father to kill the old cow and neake merry, for, behald he had struck it rich; and the old gentleman

paid for the telegram.

Now, the ebler son was in the north field plowing with a pair of balky mules, and when he came and drew nigh to the house be heard music and dancing.

And he could not seem to wot why

these things were thus.

And he took the girl by the ear and

led her away, and asked her, whence And she smote him with the palm of her head, and said: "This, thy brother hath come, and was dead and is alive again," and they began to have a high

old time. And the elder son kicked even as the government mule kicketh, and he was hot under the collar, and he gathered up an armful of profamity and flung it is among the guests, and got him up and girded his leans and lit out.

And he got him to one fearned in the law, and he replevied the entire ranch on which they were, tegether with all and singular the hereditaments, right, title, franchise, estate, both in law and in equity, together with all dips, spars, angles, crooks, variations, leads, veins of end or silver ore, mill sites, dam-sites, finnes, and each and every one of them firmly by these presents,

And it was so.—Bill Nye in Denver

Revolution to Persian Agraeulture.

Although there are also at no stat aties of the trade of Persia to be had, Mr. Dickson has contrived to get totion which is published in the last name ber of the legal of reports on rade. A certain revolution appears to have been going on a the ag cult to o erson, which has resulted in a great reduction in the p eduction of all hand an increase in the of rice a cop no. Si hags once the staple produce of Perda, and in its the staple produce of Ferds, and in its deutishing days as a hirs, it, so bales, of Eweight of Lie 1,000 pound, with £ 100,000, would have been ex oried, but not more than a fourth of that quantity is produced now. The silk-worm docase played such havor year by year that the peasants a and oned the chivation. The proce of silk in the export trade is there are hold. export trade is there are being rap dly assumed by opium, the cult variou of which has made enormous strides within the past ten years. Is ahan is the province where this drug is chiefly made, but Shiraz and Kermanshah also grow the poppy. Within the past ten years the cultivation of the poppy has also increased tenfold in the prair es of Khorassan. Prices have in coase mence fallen, and it is possible that losses re ported to have been sustained by the exporters may check the trade. The enlire crop of last year was estimated at 6,500 chests, of which 3,000 came from Ispahan. The local consumption is very small, so that, deducing 100 chests sent to London, the bulk of the crop goes to the China market. - Pail-Mail

A Fossil Forest.

On the slopes of Amethyst Mountain, from two thousand to three thousand feet above the river valley, in the Yellowstone Park, are exposed at different levels, at intervals through the entire height, a series of silicified trees, many rooted in the position in which they grew, and from twenty to thirty feet in height. Some lying down are of great size, the fragments measuring eightytwo feet in diameter, and comparable to the glant Sequoins. The series of sandstones and conglomerates in which the ixees are imbeded are more than five thousand feet thick, forming a vertical nile of fossil forests, the woody structure well preserved; but where cavities have been formed in the trunks of the rotting wood they are lined with crystals of smethyst and quartz.

"No Place Like Home !"

There are a great many houses and more families yet, but very few "homes." At least such homes as people like to stay in.

The poet remarks: "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home. But the truth is, there are many places liked better than home. Poets are apt to sing about what they think should be and ought to be, but not so much abou what really is.

"Home" is about the last place some husbands and fathers care to stay in. Because the chimney smokes, the children ery, the wife is out of temper, the mother in law is more so, the house is full, the old grudge keeps coming to the surface, he can't smoke, and there are too many "chores" to do. is the place where, in the

morning just lefere he goes down town, the tisks him for some money, and he is delighted to hear her and says: "Why, my dear, why don't you do so oftener?
I do de lare you wrong me thus. You
do, indeed?" · l'ome' is the p'ace to which at early

e she brings all the gimeracks and

things she has bought on Fourteenth street, which she hardly knows where to a now the has them. ' Home" is the very place where he an even as much as he pleases when there go wrong, in business outside, the men whom 't doesn't pay to swear The place where he can get and and jump right up and cown if he pleases. Or s.t in the corner by the "sacred Learth" and gramble and growl and said and suff and success at

il she says or does from ten time till hed time.
"Home" is the sweet retreat to which he comes at two o'clock in the morning on lodge and other nights, with one stale and e tinguished eight stump in his month, two in his pockets and interiorly

full of vinous fields.
"Home" is the place where she says to the caller she hates: "How glad I am to see you!" and the caller returns the compliment with a lie of equal force

"Home" is the place wherein turg-lars break in and steal, and robbers rob, and sneck this existed overcoats from se hall rack-where the 'help' gets ir all or mad and leaves suddenly.

Boys like home to eat in, to sleep in, and to go to when nobody else will have them around. Fave on such occasions, and when impelled by such wants, the e remen boy had rather be anywhere else than home, hanging around corne s. loading at the grocery, robbing orchards, sailing, skaling, riding, crawlng under circus tents, feing sick with its lirst eigar, s oning cats, and going

Ciris do not like to stay at home any more than boys do, and get away from make all sorts of excuses to do so. Of course a man's family is a great om/or to him Every one says it

ou ht to be, and the man himself thinks t ought to be And so do s she think it ought to be now that half a do en sons and daughees, blg and li Ce, are hers to take care

Un'v the thought will pop into his head at times, how tree from care and light hearted, and what a good time ried man. And she was quite down-hearted ye terday when a young lady r and cited, and in a momentary outla rst remarked to her: "Pop't you ever get married?" And the young lady errelly engaged, went ponder

* ne trouble about "bome" Is that the butsher knows where it is when he would collect his bill, and so does the baker, the grocer, them kman, the gas-

the church beggar. How the small boy does like to her me or the other of his parents say "Now you go right straight home of I'll bel you within an inch of your life."

"Home" is the p'ace where the smail by is spanked in his infancy and winded in his youth. Often he thinks also that there is "no place like home to the away from - N. T.

The Sayings of Great People.

Coor e III. s sayings are, like his swis mage stamped on copper, poor in expression, but very strongly stamped. It was the same with Madame de one adom's celebrated expression of recklessness: "Apres nous, le deluge," a saying which has become part of history, partly from its truth, partly from vid expression of the sel shness and rechesness which made it histori-cal. And it is this quality of personal expressiveness which, when the charfor so stamped is not po r, but has n thing magnificent or noble in it, makes a great saying take rank ag cat deed. Louis XIV.'s decin on his death-bed to Madame Maintenon, "I imagined it more cell to die" as though his departat last most have involved a concuision of nature; and Pitt's grand farewell to power, when he returned, dying, from Bath, "Fold up the map Lurope, ' are excellent specimens of the sort of sayings which, though containing no thought at all, nothing but a great consciousness of power, yet impress us more than the most vivid wis-dom or the most polgnant wit. This is why dign ty tells for so much in a saying of this kind-for so much more, indeed, than even truth. Burke's grand sentence on the hustings, when refermakes an even

ring to the death of another candidate. shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue?" makes an even greater impression on the imagination than the other sentence: "I do not know how to draw up an indictment against a whole people." not because it embodies half the political wisdom of the second sentence, but because it recalls Burke and his soaring imagination more impressively to the mind Lerd Chesterfield, with all his thinness and superficiality, makes his mark up-on us directly he begins to delineate "There is a certain dignity himse'f. to be kept up in pleasures, as well as in business," and "Knowledge may give weight, but accomplishments give luster, and many more people see than weigh," paint so exactly a man thoughtfully and consistently anxious about appearances, that they impress us almost as much as one of Dr. Johnson's vivid self-portraitures of a much nobler kind. Indeed, they impress us not only almost as much, but for nearly the same reathat by imagining the man who lived in appearances, these throw up in strong relief on our minds the recollection of men to whom mere appearances were naught .- The Specta

Fame is not such a very great thing. Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, asked me if I remembered the death of Tom Marshall at Versailles, and his last words I did not; so he told me. Marshall said as he turned his face to the window:
"This is the end! I am dying on a borrowed bed, under a borrowed blanket, in a house built by public charity? Bury me under that oak tree where there is playing the property of room. There have no growded. plenty of room. I have been crowded all my life."—Denver Tribune.

A Waiter.

"Will you please pass the milk, Miss asked a young man of a fidgety Brown ? old maid at the supper-table. "Do you take me for a waiter, sir?" she an-swered. "Well," he added, "as no one has taken you thus far, and you've waited so very long, I should think you ware one.

The Terror of the South. JAHPER, FLA.-Mr. Boardman W. Wilson traveling for A. G. Alford & Co., dealers in Firearms and Cutlery, Baltimore, was prostrated here, with the "break-bone fever;" he asserts that in his own, as well as in the case of others, the only thing found to relieve this painful malady was St. Jacobs Oil. wonderful pain-cure has the endorsement of such men as Ex-Postmaster General James, Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, and an army of others.

A new method of suicide was recently chosen 17 a Russian teacher. I mounted his horse and madly learn from a high precipies into a river. The man was drowned, but the horse, though much hurt, came out of the water alive

One of the strongest and most reliable conses in the drug trade, and one most minently successful in introducing med cines of merit to the people is DR. HARTER MEDICINE COMPANY, of ST. Louis." The one to which it is now di recting most attention, is "Dr. HAR ran's Inon Tonic," a remedy for debil ity and prostration and all the ills peculiar to a system inespable of perform ing its regular functions. This remedy s nothing new; it is well known, in dersed by the medical profession, and recommended by them for many infirmi ties peculiar to women. The advertise ment of the Tosio, which appears elsewhere, contains two to timorials from this class of sufferers, which are worth persual, "Dr. Hanten's Iron Tonic" s a preparation of iron and calisaya barl in combination with the phosphates, in gredients which denote it to be invaluable to weakened constitutions.

CHOCOLATE COORIES. - Take the white of six eggs, half a pound of sugar balf pound of grated chocolate, five ounce of flour; first stir the whites of the eg; and the augur together, then add the chocolete, and lastly the flour; drop by the spoonful on greased tins, and bake in a moderate even.

Ladies & children's boots & shoes man't ren

Ar this season of the year women can not be too careful of their health. The Philadelphia women who left her switch hanging where a puff of air blew it ou of the window haz lost all her hair.

Rejotee. Rejotee, "He is Alive Agalas".

"Was Lost, but is Found."

Under date of July 9, 18-2, E. B. Bright, of Windsor Locks, Conn., writes a plain, modest marrative, which, from its very samplicity, has the true ring of fine gold. He says: "My father is using Hunt's Remady and seems to be improving in fact, he is very much better than he has bleaffers along time. He had been topical three times. The first time they go from laim sixteen quarts of water, the second time thirteen quarts, and fully as much more the thirtime, and he would constantly fill up. time thirteen quarts, and fully as much more the thirtitime, and he would constantly fill up-scain every time after he had been trapped, which acted like magle in his case, as he began to improve at once, and now his watery accumulation passes away through the accretions naturally, and he has none of that swelling or filling up which was so frequent before the functions of the kidney-acter regions of the has of Hunt's Remedia

region before the functions of the Kanesy-sers restored by the use of Hunt's Remesly, le is a well-known citizen of this place, and as always been in buriness here. Again he writes, November 27, 1882; "I beginnest cheerfully and truthfully to late, in regard to Hunt's Remedy, that its as was the saving of my father's life. I speke to you in my previous letter in regard to his being ta yed three times. It is the most remarkable case that has ever been heard of in thi section. For a man of his seared of in the section. For a man of many years (sixty years) it is a most remarkable cure. He had been unable to attend to his business more than a year, and was given up by the doctors. The first bottle of Hunt's Remedy that he used gave instant relief. He has used in all seven bottles, and continues o are it whenever he feels drowsy or slug righ, and it affords instant relief. The is not stanting to his regular basiness and has been exceed months. I am perfectly willing that you should publish this letter, as we theruguly believe that father's life was saved by sing Hunt's Remedy and these facts given bove may be a benefit to others suffering in like manner from diseases or inaction of the kidneys and liver."



H. H. WARNER & CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young and old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitailty and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

The man who was hemmed in by crowd has been troubled with a stitch in

his side ever since. his side ever since.

MENSMAN'S peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It contains blood making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dy-persis, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous constrains over work or south disease, perwhether the result of exhaustion, hervous prostration, over work or acute disease, par-ticularly if resulting from pulmonary com-plaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Doing a Great Deal of Good. Mr. J. Berry, of Portland. Me., writes: "You: Henry's Carbolic Salve is doing a great deal of good. Some of my friends have been greatly ben-efitted by its use. I think it is the best salve I have ever used." Beware of counterfeits.

Denten's Baleam Cures Colds, Coughs, Rheumasally as a plaster.

Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup Instantly de mys worms and removes the s-crotlons while



CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Bickache, Hendache, Toothache,
Sure Thront, Swellings, Sprains, Brutsee,
Ruccia, Senide, Front Sires,
AND ALC OTHER ROSHLY FAINS AND ACRES,
Sold by three-point and therefore proper here. First Column South
THE CHARLES A. VOLUMN CO.,
Therefore is a Volumn Co.,
Therefore



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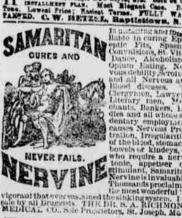
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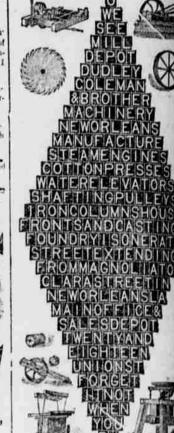
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